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We had all spent a most delightful day, and were well satisfied with the results of our expedition. I could not help regretting, however, in going back to the ship, that the shortness of our stay would not permit me to thoroughly explore a field so inviting. I almost envied the shepherd who lived in the little cottage; yet, strange though it may seem, the good man was very anxious to leave it for the haunts of civilization.

On the 25th we weighed anchor and proceeded up to Sandy Point.

(To be continued.)

Anthophyta for Phænogamia.

In view of the general adoption of a uniform terminology in the great classes of plants, and to make the names uniform throughout, I would suggest that the term ANTHOPHYTA be used instead of the old *Phænogamia*. We should then have Protophyta, Zygomphyta, Oöphyta, Carpophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Anthophyta. Dr. Bessey informs me that Oken first suggested the term about seventy years ago, for the Dicotyledons, and that Luerssen, in 1882, used it as a synonym for Phænogamia. I was not aware of these facts when I suggested the term to Dr. Bessey. He says he would be in favor of the change. The word suggested is more appropriate than the old one.

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Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Asperifoliæ.—*Some West American*. III. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 107-120).

This part deals with the genus *Cryptanthæ* of Lehmann, 1832, antedating *Krynitzkia* of Fischer and Meyer by nine years. The species written up under the latter generic name by Dr. Gray in the supplement to the Synoptical Flora all become *Cryptanthæ*. Professor Greene describes, as well, seven new ones which have never had any names at all, making the total number known to him forty-six, including six from Chili.

Big Trees of California.—*Age of the*. (Gard. Mon., xxix., p. 376).

Mr. Meehan presents damaging evidence against the notion

that the growth rings of *Sequoia* are not an index of age. His measurement proved that they could be relied on.

Botanical Laboratory: Plan for. Lillie J. Martin. (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 273).

Botany of the Roraima Expedition of 1884. By E. F. Im Thurn. Part I.—*List of the Species of Plants collected and Determinations of those that are new.* Prof. Oliver. Part II. (Trans. Linn. Soc., London, ii., pp. 249-300. Plates xxxvii-lvi).

Roraima is a mountain of Guiana which was ascended for the first time by E. F. Im Thurn. The Roraima district is isolated in its botanical character, and has afforded fifty-three new species and three new genera, which are described and figured in this monograph. The contributors include such specialists as Prof. Oliver, J. G. Baker, G. S. Jenman, H. N. Ridley, Dr. Engler, Mr. Mitten, and others. The region has been but little visited, and only in certain months of the year (November and December). Owing to the excessive dampness of the climate and the difficulty experienced in drying plants, fewer specimens were preserved than would have been under more favorable conditions. The following foot-note by the Secretary of the Linnæan Society explains itself.

"During the delay requisite to prepare the plates, Mr. Im Thurn has taken the unprecedented course of printing the whole of the unrevised draft at Demerara in Timehri the Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, vol. v., pp. 145-223, Dec., 1886), thus forestalling the present publication. Sec. L. S."

Check List of North American Orchids.

Mr. J. F. Poggenburg has prepared a useful check list of our orchids, which may be obtained from him at 447 E. 57th St., New York City.

Compositæ.—Fertilization of Flowers in. Thos. Meehan. (Gard. Month., xxix, pp. 373, 374).

Referring to a series of recent articles in the "Country Gentleman," Mr. Meehan takes occasion to rebuke the loose way of popular writers of ascribing all fertilization to cross pollination, the Compositæ being for the most part self-fertilized. He further

annihilates the author scientifically by referring to him as "a writer of the Grant Allen type."

Cultivation of Saccharomycetes. W. E. Stone. (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 270).

Echinocystis § *Megarrhiza*. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 143-145).

This is mainly in continuation of the argument of which Dr. Watson's paper in the August BULLETIN was a part. The most important point of the present note is the statement that the generic name *Mara*, which has precedence over *Megarrhiza*—in case that is regarded as distinct from *Echinocystis*—was not published "in the columns of a daily newspaper." But Professor Greene does not tell us where the publication was made.

Flora of the Coast Islands of California in relation to recent changes in Physical Geography. Joseph Le Conte. (Amer. Journ. Sci., xxxiv., pp. 457-460).

Referring to the interesting results of Professor Greene's explorations on the islands of Santa Cruz, San Miguel, etc., already noted in this BULLETIN, Professor Le Conte concludes that their peculiar flora is probably the remnant of one once widely dispersed over all southern California west of the Sierras, saved from the general destruction of plant life in the Glacial Epoch by its isolation. The islands were certainly connected with the mainland during the Pliocene Era and separated by submergence during the Quaternary; indeed, they are the summits of a partially engulfed mountain range.

Fungi from Kansas.—New Species of. J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman. (Journ. Mycol., iii., pp. 126, 127).

Six new species described.

Fungi from various Localities.—New Species of. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol., iii., pp. 127-130).

Sixteen new species described.

Geaster.—The Genus. A. P. Morgan. (Amer. Nat., xxi., pp. 1026-1029; two figures).

Mr. Morgan reviews Dr. De Toni's recent revision of the "Earth-stars" in the Revue Mycologique, and describes, with illustrations, two new species from Lincoln, Neb.

Geographical Botany.—Maurice Thompson. (15th Ann. Rep. Dept. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Indiana, pp. 242-252.

Mr. Thompson is State Geologist of Indiana, and writes this as introductory to the paper by Professors Coulter and Thompson in the same volume.

Indiana Flora.—Origin of the.—John M. Coulter and Harvey Thompson. (15th Ann. Rep. Dept. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Indiana, pp. 253-282).

This is a very interesting paper and one which must be consulted by all who are interested in following up the literature of this subject. The State is divided into seven botanical regions and lists of their most characteristic plants are given, the migrations of plants and the causes of migration are discussed. Under "the Origin of the North American Flora" we find a list of 342 species from Gray's Manual which are indigenous also in Europe, while the similarity of the Siberian and Japanese floras to our own is also commented upon. The paper closes with a general discussion of the origin of the Indiana Flora. It is here remarked that the State in its northern central position has been the "common meeting ground of migrations from various directions," and lists of the species which seem to have come from the several directions are given. These are numerically tabulated. The total indigenous flora of Indiana includes 1191 species.

Kellogg, Dr. Albert.—Biographical Notice of. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 145-151).

This venerable botanist died at Alameda, Cal., March 31st, 1887, in his 74th year. The latter part of his life was mainly occupied in making drawings of Californian trees and shrubs in leaf, flower and fruit, over four hundred of which he left.

Lichen Flora of Florida.—A Catalogue of Species, with Notes and also Notices of new Species. John W. Eckfeldt, M.D., and W. W. Calkins. (Journ. Mycol., iii., pp. 120-125 and 132-137; also reprinted).

A list of 330 species, several of which are new, named by Nylander. No descriptions are given, however.

Monograph of the Genus Lycoperdon, (Tourn.), Fr., is the original paper in the October issue of the Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, prepared by Mr. G. Masee, who has for a long

time interested himself in the critical study of puff balls. 129 species are recognized, 40 of them American, though of these many are reported from various parts of the Old World and a few are quite cosmopolitan.

Movement in Cucurbita, Vitis and Robinia. Mechanism of.—

D. P. Penhallow. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, iv., section 4, pp. 49-83; three plates).

North American Flora.—Origin of the.—Joseph F. James. (Amer. Nat., xxi., pp. 1009-1011).

Professor James uses the "deadly parallel column" to indicate the similarity of the second part of the paper by Professors Coulter and Thompson above noted, to one published by him in Volume iv. Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History in 1881, and complains that these authors have not referred to it. It seems to the writer that this is considerable ado about a small matter. On page 269 of the Indiana Report, Professor James is referred to. Indeed, this is one of the subjects the discussion of which can only reach similar results. The main facts are all in; only the numerical details can be modified. The Chestnut and many other species have long been known to inhabit all three continents. It is not at all strange that similar passages occur in the two articles, as Dr. Gray and several others have discussed the subject at considerable length, and we cannot regard the implicated charge of plagiarism as sustained.—N. L. B.

Pacific Coast Plants—Collection of 1887. Thomas Howell. (Pamphlet, pp. 8, Arthur, Oregon, 1887).

As this list contains descriptions of new species by Mr. Howell it becomes necessary to note it. *Lepidium Oreganum*, *Rhamnus occidentalis*, *Trifolium Harneyensis*, *Horkelia latiloba*, *H. Hendersoni*, *Epilobium glaucum* and *Peucedanum microcarpum* are briefly characterized.

Plant Odors.—Arthur J. Stace. (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 265).

Polemoniaceæ.—Some American. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 120-139).

After eighteen years of field experience Professor Greene concludes that the calyx offers the best characters in defining Polemoniaceous genera. *Polemonium filicinum* is a new species from the Pinos Altos Mts., placed next to *P. flavum* recently

figured in the Botanical Magazine; *P. Brandegei* is the *Gilia Brandegei*, Gray. He restores *Collomia* to generic rank and describes one new species. *Navarretia*, Ruiz and Pavon, is also recognized, and 24 former *Giliae* named under it, including eight new species.

Preparation of Agarics for the Herbarium.—James E. Humphrey. (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 271).

Silphium perfoliatum and *Dipsacus laciniatus* in regard to insects—*A study of*.—W. J. Beal and C. E. St. John. (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 268).

Species—New or Noteworthy.—Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 139-143).

Sidalcea Hickmani, *Clarkia Saxeana*, *Phacelia nemoralis* and *Allocarya scripta* are new. Two species of *Eucharidium* are given names under *Clarkia*; *Phlox gracilis*=*Gilia gracilis*, Hook.; and the specific name of Dr. Watson's recent *Cuphea viridostoma* is objected to as ungrammatical and made *C. mesochloa*.

Tricothecium griseum.—J. B. Ellis. (Journ. Mycol., iii., p. 126).

Uromyces—A new.—Byron D. Halsted. (Journ. Mycol., iii., p. 138).

Description of *U. digitatus*, found on *Leersia Virginica* near Ames, Iowa.

Botanical Notes.

Etude sur les Algues Parasites des Paresseux.—Mme. A. Weber van Bosse. (Nat. Verhand., Holland, Maatsch. der Wetenschappen, Haarlem, 1887; two plates).

This is a very interesting account of a symbiotic alga inhabiting the hairs of the Sloths and giving to their fur its frequent green coloring. As these animals live in the warm, moist, tropical forests, the algæ multiply immensely in the spongy tissue of the hairs, crowding the cells and penetrating even to the horny centres. After giving a resumé of the work and methods of investigation, the author describes two new genera and three new species: *Trichophilus Welckeri*, *Cyanoderma Bradypodis* and *C. Cholæpodis*.